Patent
Attorney's Docket No. 018765-142

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of	**MAIL STOP PGPUB**
Masashi ARIMOTO et al.	Group Art Unit: 3721
Application No.: 10/601,871	Examiner: (unassigned)
Filed: June 24, 2003	Confirmation No.: 1328
For: FILM FOR FASTENING CARGO DURING TRANSPORTATION AND METHOD FOR FASTENING CARGO USING THE SAME	

REQUEST FOR CORRECTED PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §1.221(b), applicants hereby respectfully request correction of the publication of the present application which was published on March 11, 2004, as U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0048085-A1.

Upon review of the published application, it has been noted that claim 1 incorrectly includes the term "0.100 hours" whereas claim 1 of the as-filed application includes the term "100 hours". To illustrate this point, a copy of the relevant page of the published application which includes the error in claim 1 is provided with the error circled. Also provided is a copy of page 23 of the present application which includes claim 1 with the correct term.

Accordingly, republication of the application with the corrected term is respectfully requested.

Should there be a need to discuss this matter, the undersigned attorney may be contacted at the number provided below.

While it is not believed that this request requires payment of a fee, the Director is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees that may be required by this paper to Deposit Account No. 02-4800. This paper is submitted in duplicate.

Respectfully submitted,

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Example 2

[0102] The same was done as in Example 1, except that the above-mentioned ethylene-styrene copolymer (ESI-2408; made by Dow Chemical Company) was used instead of the ethylene-styrene copolymer (ESI-2008). The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Example 1

[0103] The same was done as in Example 1, except that a commercially sold 80 μm-thick EVA film was used instead of the film obtained in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Example 2

[0104] The same was done as in Example 1, except that a commercially sold 80 μm-thick urethane resin film was used instead of the film obtained in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

		Example 1	Example 2	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2
Percentage strain change (%)	23° C.	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.1
	55° C.	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.9
Elastic modulus (MPa)	23° C.	48	20	80	62
	55° C.	12	6	27	25
Pinhole resistance (number of pinholes)		0	0	10	5

[0105] The following can be seen from Table 1. With Comparative Example 1 and Comparative Example 2, the percentage strain change obtained at a temperature of 23° C. exceeded 2.0%, and the percentage strain change obtained at a temperature of 55° C. exceeded 2.5%. If the percentage strain change is high in this way, then there may be a lack of ability to hold/fasten products (cargo) during transportation.

[0106] Moreover, with Comparative Example 1 and Comparative Example 2, the elastic modulus (at 23° C. and at 55° C.) was high, showing that the film was rigid and would be hard to fit to a product. Moreover, in the pinhole resistance tests, with Comparative Example 1 and Comparative Example 2, pinholes were detected. With such a film, the film will be prone to tearing starting from a pinhole. On the other hand, with Example 1 and Example 2, the percentage strain change obtained at a temperature of 23° C. was not more than 2.0%, and the percentage strain change obtained at a temperature of 55° C. was not more than 2.5%. Moreover, the elastic modulus at 23° C. was not more than 60 MPa, and the elastic modulus at 55° C. was not more than 20 MPa. For a film that has a low percentage strain change and elastic modulus and has excellent pinhole resistance, the ability to hold/fasten products during transportation is excellent.

What is claimed is:

1. A film, wherein a percentage strain change 100 hours after applying a load of 3.5 MPa at a temperature of 23° C. is not more than 2.0%, and a percentage strain change 0.100 hours after applying a load of 0.5 MPa at a temperature of 55° C. is not more than 2.5%.

2. The film according to claim 1, wherein the elastic modulus at a temperature of 23° C. is not more than 60 MPa, and the elastic modulus at a temperature of 55° C. is not more than 20 MPa.

3. The film according to claim 1, which comprises at least one substantially random interpolymer comprising:

(1) 1 to 99 mol % of polymer units derived from

(a) at least one aromatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, or

(b) at least one hindered aliphatic or cycloaliphatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, or

(c) a combination of at least one aromatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, and at least one hindered aliphatic or cycloaliphatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, and

(2) 1 to 99 mol % of polymer units derived from at least one α-olefin having 2 to 20 carbon atoms.

4. The film according to claim 3, wherein said interpolymer is a substantially random interpolymer comprising 5 to 65 mol % of polymer units derived from at least one aromatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, and 35 to 95 mol % of polymer units derived from at least one α-olefin having 2 to 20 carbon atoms.

5. The film according to claim 3, wherein said interpolymer is a substantially random interpolymer comprising 5 to 65 mol % of polymer units derived from styrene, and 35 to 95 mol % of polymer units derived from at least one α-olefin having 2 to 10 carbon atoms.

6. The film according to claim 3, wherein said interpolymer is a pseudo-random interpolymer comprising 5 to 50 mol % of polymer units derived from at least one aromatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, and 50 to 95 mol % of polymer units derived from at least one α-olefin having 2 to 20 carbon atoms.

7. The film according to claim 3, wherein said interpolymer is a pseudo-random interpolymer comprising 5 to 50 mol % of polymer units derived from styrene, and 50 to 95 mol % of polymer units derived from at least one α-olefin having 2 to 10 carbon atoms.

8. A method for fastening cargo using a film comprising fastening or holding the cargo with a film having a percentage strain change 100 hours after applying a load of 3.5 MPa at a temperature of 23° C. that is not more than 2.0%, and a percentage strain change 100 hours after applying a load of 0.5 MPa at a temperature of 55° C. that is not more than 2.5%.

9. The method for fastening cargo according to claim 8, wherein the elastic modulus of the film at a temperature of 23° C. is not more than 60 MPa, and the elastic modulus of the film at a temperature of 55° C. is not more than 20 MPa.

10. The method for fastening cargo according to claim 8, wherein the film comprises at least one substantially random interpolymer comprising:

(1) 1 to 99 mol % of polymer units derived from

(a) at least one aromatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, or

(b) at least one hindered aliphatic or cycloaliphatic vinyl or vinylidene monomer, or